

APPLICATION NO.

09/826,118

TITLE OF INVENTION: Wavelet Multi-Resolution Waveforms

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Currently amended CLAIMS

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INVENTION: Wavelet Multi-Resolution Waveforms

INVENTORS: Urbain A. von der Embse

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CLAIMS

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

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Claim 1. (deleted)

Claim 2. (deleted)

Claim 4. (deleted)

Claim 5. (deleted

15 Claim 6. (deleted)

Claim 7. (currently amended) A least-squares method for generating and applying Wavelet waveforms and filters, said method comprising the steps:

- 20 said Wavelet is a digital finite impulse response waveform at baseband in the time domain,
 - linear phase finite impulse response filter requirements on the passband and stopband performance of the power spectral density are specified by linear quadratic error metrics in the Wavelet,
 - Wavelet requirements on the deadband for quadrature mirror filter properties required for perfect reconstruction are specified by a linear quadratic error metric in the Wavelet,
- 30 Wavelet <u>orthogonality orthogonality</u> requirements for intersymbol interference_and adjacent channel interference are specified by non-linear quadratic error metrics in the Wavelet,
 - non-linear quadratic error metrics have quadratic coefficients dependent on the Wavelet,

- Wavelet multi-resolution property requires said error metrics to be converted to error metrics in the discrete Fourier transform harmonics of the Wavelet which harmonics are the Wavelet impulse response in the frequency domain,
- using a least-squares recursive solution algorithm in figures 4,5
 with quadratic error metrics, which algorithm requires a
 means to find the Wavelet harmonics that minimize the sum
 of said linear quadratic error metrics, an example means
 being the eigenvalue algorithm,
- 10 said harmonics are used to linearize said non-linear quadratic error metrics,
 - said least-squares recursive solution algorithm finds the harmonics which minimize the weighted sum of the linear and linearized quadratic error metrics,
- 15 said least-squares recursive solution algorithm starts over again by using said harmonics to linearize the non-linear error metrics and to find the corresponding harmonics which minimize the sum of said linear and linearized quadratic error metrics,
- 20 said least-squares recursive solution algorithm continues to be repeated until the solution converges to the design harmonics of the Wavelet which is the least-squares error solution, and
- said Wavelet impulse responses in the time domain and
 frequency domain are implemented in communication systems
 for waveforms and filters.
- Claim 8. (currently amended) A second least-squares method
 for generating and applying Wavelet waveforms and filters, said
 method comprising the steps:
 - linear phase filter requirements on the passband and stopband performance of the power spectral density are_specified by linear quadratic error metrics in the Wavelet impulse response in the time domain,

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- using a least-squares recursive solution algorithm in figures 4,5 with norm-squared error metrics, which algorithm requires a initialization Wavelet and a means to find the Wavelet harmonics which minimize the sum of said linear norm-squared error metrics, an example means being a gradient search-algorithm,
- said initialization Wavelet is the optimum Wavelet that minimizes the weighted sum of said linear quadratic error metrics which optimum Wavelet is found using an eigenvalue, Remez-Exchange, or other optimization algorithm,
- said linear quadratic error metrics are transformed into linear norm-squared error metrics in the Wavelet,
- Wavelet requirements on the deadband for quadrature mirror filter properties required for perfect reconstruction are specified by a linear norm-squared error metric in the Wavelet.
- Wavelet orthogonality requirements for intersymbol interference and adjacent channel interference are specified by nonlinear norm-squared error metrics in the Wavelet,
- 20 non-linear norm-squared error metrics have norm coefficients dependent on the Wavelet,
 - Wavelet multi-resolution property requires said error metrics to be converted to error metrics in the discrete Fourier transform harmonics of the Wavelet which harmonics are the Wavelet impulse response in the frequency domain,
 - using said least-squares recursive solution algorithm to find the harmonics that minimize the weighted sum of said least-squares linear and non-linear norm-squared error metrics, which harmonics are the design harmonics of the Wavelet least-squares error solution, and
 - said Wavelet impulse responses in the time domain and frequency domain are implemented in communication systems for waveforms and filters.

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Claim 9. (deleted)

	Claim 10. (currently amended) Wherein applications of the Wavele
	waveforms and filters in claims 7 or 8, comprising:
5	Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) defines the mother Wavelet in
	terms of the frequency domain design harmonics in equation
	<u>(11),</u>
	mother Wavelets for scale and translation parameters are defined
	in terms of the design harmonics in equation (18),
10	mother Wavelet design harmonics are defined in terms of the
	Wavelet impulse time response digital samples in equation
	(20),
	Wavelet design in the frequency domain allows a mother Wavelet t
	be re-scaled for application to multi-channel polyphase
15	filter banks by implementing equations (11), (18), (20) which
	derive a multi-resolution Wavelet from a mother Wavelet by
	using the design harmonics of the mother Wavelet and the
	multi-scale parameters of the Wavelet impulse response for
	said application,
20 ,	wherein mother Wavelet refers to a Wavelet at baseband which is
	used to generate other Wavelets,
	wherein multi-scale parameters are the traditional scale,
	translation, timing parameters, plus the new frequency,
	spacing, and length parameters of this invention, and
25	wherein,
	scale parameter scales the sampling time interval between
	samples , , the sub-sampling, the over-sampling, and
	the translation interval between Wavelets,
	translation parameter is the timing offset of the Wavelets
30	in_units of the spacing parameter,
	timing parameter is the digital sampling interval,
	frequency parameter is a frequency offset which translates
	the_Wavelet in frequency,
	spacing parameter is the number of digital samples for

Wavelet_spacing which is equal to the number of channels in a polyphase filter bank with a Nyquist sampling rate,

length parameter specifies the length of the Wavelet in the sampling domain, and

said multi-scale parameters and the mother Wavelet design harmonics generate the Wavelet for the multi-channel polyphase filter bank.

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Claim 11. (deleted)

- Claim 12. (currently amended) Wherein properties of Wavelet
 waveforms and filters in claims 7 or 8, comprising:

 Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) defines the mother Wavelte in
 terms of the frequency domain design harmonics in equation
 - terms of the frequency domain design harmonics in equation (11),
 - in terms of the design harmonics in equation (19),

 mother Wavelet design harmonics are defined in terms of the

 Wavelet impulse time response digital samples in equation

(20),

- said Wavelets are multi-resolution Wavelets which enable a

 single Wavelet design at baseband to be used to generate

 Wavelets for multi-resolution applications by implementing
 equations (11),(18)(20) and using the Wavelet design
 harmonics and the multi-scale parameters for the multiresolution Wavelet applications,
- 30 said Wavelet <u>ean be</u><u>is</u> designed for a communications waveform with no excess bandwidth,
 - said multi-resolution Wavelets are designed to behave like
 an accordion in that at different scales the Wavelet is a
 stretched or compressed version of the Wavelet, with

- appropriate time and frequency translation as disclosed on page 21,
- said linear waveform and filter least-squares design methods can be-are modified to design non-linear Wavelet waveforms for other applications including bandwidth efficient modulation and synthetic aperture radar, as demonstrated in figures 7.8, and

other optimization algorithms exist for finding said Wavelets.

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